

Mppsc Pre. Unit 4 Georaphy of world and India Explation**1. ANSWER - B [Karnataka]**

Sharavati is the name of the river that flows entirely in Karnataka. India's famous Jog falls is created by this river.

Other name of Jog falls- Gerosoppa falls.

2. ANSWER - B [In the Rann of Katch]

Luni is a river in Rajasthan which originates in the Pushkar Valley of Aravalli range near Ajmer and ends in marshy lands of Rann of Kutch in Gujarat.

3. ANSWER - B [2.5:1]

Total Coast – 7,517 kilometres,

Peninsular India – 5,423 kilometres,

Andaman, Nicobar, and Lakshadweep Islands-

2,094 kilometres.

5423÷2094 – 2.59

4. ANSWER - B [Mahanadi]

Hirakud dam is built across the Mahanadi river, the dam is one of the World's longest earthen dam. It is located in the state of Odisha.

5. ANSWER - A [Assam]**6. ANSWER - B [India Bangladesh]****7. ANSWER - B [Blue Mountain]**

Phawngpui or Blue Mountain, is the highest mountain peak in the Mizo Hills (Lushai Hills) in Mizoram.

8. ANSWER - D [Hindu Kush]**9. ANSWER - A [Delhi]**

Delhi has the respective latitude and longitude of 28.38° N and 77.12° E.

10. ANSWER - D [1, 2, 3 & 4]

Brick-nogged wood frame- Himachal Pradesh.

Dhajji- Jammu & Kashmir. Bhongas- Gujarat.

Ekra- Assam

11. ANSWER - B [3 only]

In India, the Himalayas are spread over more than five States. The Western Ghats are spread over six States i.e, Gujarat (southern part), Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu.

12. ANSWER - D [1, 2 & 3]

Coromandel and Malabar coast formed due to emergence. Konkan coast formed due to submergence.

13. ANSWER - A [Nepal Himalayas]

The Mt. Everest is situated in Nepal Himalayas. It is the highest mountain (8,848 meters) above sea level.

14. ANSWER - D [1, 2, 3 & 4]

Zoji La is situated in Jammu and Kashmir,

Lipulekh is situated in Uttarakhand, Shipki La is

situated in Himachal Pradesh, Nathu La is situated in Sikkim.

1- mÜkj & ch ¼dukVd½

'kiorh ml unh dk uke gS tks ijh rjg l s dukVd ea cgrh gA Hkkjr dk çfl) tks tyçkr bl h unh }kjk fußer gA

जोग फॉल्स का दूसरा नाम— गेरोसोप्पा फॉल्स।

2- mÜkj & ch ¼dPN ds j.k e½

yuh jktLFkku dh , d unh gS tks vtej ds ikl vjkoyh jst dh i½dj ?kkVh l s fudyrh gS vksj xqtjkr ea dPN ds j.k dh nynyh Hkfe ea l ekr gkrh gA

3- mÜkj & ch ¼2-5%½

dy rV & 7]517 fdykehVj]

çk; }hi h; Hkkjr ½ 5]423 fdykehVj]

vMeku] fudkckj vksj y{k}hi }hi l eg & 2]094 fdykehVjA

5423÷2094 & 2-59

4- mÜkj & ch ¼egkunn½ ghjkdM çkæ egkunn unh ij cuk gS ; g çkæ nfu; k ds l cl s yas feeh ds çkæka ea l s , d gA ; g vksM'kk jkT; ea fLFkr gA

5- mÜkj & , ¼vl e½

6- mÜkj & ch ¼Hkkjr çkæykn's k½

7- mÜkj & ch ¼uhyk ior½

Oks iA ; k Cyw ekma'ul fetks fgYI ¼yd kKÅ fgYI ½ vksj fetkje ea l cl s Åph ior pksVh gA

8- mÜkj & Mh ¼fgnii d½

9- mÜkj & , ¼fnYyh½

fnYyh ea l çfkr v{kk k vksj ns kkarj 28-38° mÜkj vksj 77-12° ior½ gA

10- mÜkj & Mh ¼1] 2] 3 vksj 4]fcad&ukM om Ye& fgekpy çnsKA èkTth& tEew vksj d'ehjA Hkxal &xqtjkrA , dj& vl e

11- mÜkj & ch ¼doy 3½

Hkkjr e½ fgeky; ikp l s vfed jkT; ka ea Qsyk gvk gA if'peh ?kkV Ng jkT; ka ; kuh xqtjkr ¼nf{k.kh Hkx½½ egjk'v½ xkok] dukVd] djy vksj rfeyukMq ea Qsys gq gA

12- mÜkj & Mh ¼1] 2 vksj 3½ mnHko ds dkj .k dkj keMy vksj ekyckj rV dk fuekZk gvkA tyexu gkus ds dkj .k dkad.k rV dk fuekZk gvkA

13- mÜkj & , ¼usi ky fgeky; ½

ekma' , ojtV usi ky fgeky; ea fLFkr gA ; g l eeg ry l s l cl s Åpk ior ½ 8]848 ehVj½ gA

14- mÜkj & Mh ¼1] 2] 3 vksj 4½

tktsh yk tEew vks d'ehj ea fLFkr g\$ fyi gys[k
mÜkj k[m ea fLFkr g\$ f'ki dh yk fgekpy çn\$ k ea
fLFkr g\$ ukFkw yk fl fõe ea fLFkr g\$

सामीक्षा
इंस्टीट्यूट

15. ANSWER - B [Jammu & Srinagar]
Banihal pass is located in Jammu & Kashmir. It connects Jammu & Srinagar.

16. ANSWER - A [Anaimudi]
Anaimudi is the highest peak (2695 meter) of south India. It is situated in Kerala.

17. ANSWER - C [1, 3, 2, 4]
The correct order of the mountain ranges from north to south- Aravalli Range, Vindhyan Range, Satpura Range, Ajanta range.

18. ANSWER - D [1, 2, 3 & 4]
Some of the states and their highest peaks- West Bengal- Sandakphu (3,636 meters), Tamil Nadu- Doddabetta (2,636 meters), Kerala- Anamudi (2,695 meters), Maharashtra- Kalsubai (1,646 meters).

19. ANSWER - A [Netarhat]
Netarhat hill stations are referred to as the "Queen of Chotanagpur". It is located in the Indian state of Jharkhand.

20. ANSWER - A [Amboli]
Amboli is one of the world's "Eco Hot-Spots" in India. It is situated in the state of Maharashtra at an altitude of 690 meters.

21. ANSWER - D [Tawi]
Tawi river is the tributary of Chenab.

22. ANSWER - A [700 km]
The length of the Indus river in India is about 700 kilometers. The total length of the Indus river is 3,180 kilometers.

23. ANSWER - D [26.3%]
About 26.3% area of the total area of India is occupied by the river Ganga. The total length of the river Ganga is about 2500 kilometers.

24. ANSWER - D [1, 2, 3 & 4]
The river formed an estuary- Mahi, Tapti, Pennar, Narmada.

25. ANSWER - D [From East to West and South to North]
The rainfall distribution pattern over the Ganga basin decreases from the East to the West and South to North.

26. ANSWER - B [West Bengal]
During the summer season, the climatic condition "Norwester" (Heavy rainfall with the severe storm) takes place in the state of West Bengal. The local name of this climatic condition is "Kalbaishakhi".

15- mÜkj & ch ¼tEew vkj Jhuxj½
cfugky njkz tEew vkj d'ehj ea fLFkr gA ; g
tEew vkj Jhuxj dks tkMfrk gA

16- mÜkj & , ¼vuEeMh½
vluKÄeMh nf{k.k Hkkjr dh lcls Äpñ pksMh
¼2695 ehVj½ gA ; g djy ea fLFkr gA

17- mÜkj & l h ¼1] 3] 2] 4]½
mÜkj l snf{k.k rd ioR J[kykvka dk l gh Øe&
vjkyh jät] {oe; jät] l riMk jät] vtrk jät A

18- mÜkj & Mh ¼1] 2] 3 vkj 4]½
dñ jkT; vkj mudh lcls Äpñ pksV; k&
if'pe caxy& l ndQw ¼3]636 ehVj½ rfeyukM&
Mkë kcëk ¼2]636 ehVj½ djy& vukeMh ¼2]695
ehVj½ egkj"V& dyl ckÄ ¼1]646 ehVj½ A

19- mÜkj & , ¼urjgkV½
urjgkV fgy LVs kuka dks pNk/kukxi g dh jkuh
ds : i ea tkuk tkrk gA ; g Hkkjr ds >kj [kM
jkT; ea fLFkr gA

20- mÜkj & , ¼vEcksyh½
अंबोली भारत में दुनिया के "इको हॉट-स्पॉट" में से
, d gA ; g egkj"V" jkT; ea 690 ehVj dh ÄpkÄ
ij fLFkr gA

21- mÜkj & Mh ¼roh½
roh unh fpuc dh l gk; d unh gA

22- mÜkj & , ¼700 fdeh½
Hkkjr ea çl ekq unh dh yckÄ yxHkx 700
fdykehVj gA çl ekq unh dh dty yckÄ 3]180
fdykehVj gA

23- mÜkj & Mh ¼26-3%½
Hkkjr ds dty {ks=Qy ds yxHkx 26-3p {ks= ij
xak unh dk dçtk gA xak unh dh dty yckÄ
yxHkx 2500 fdykehVj gA

24- mÜkj & Mh ¼1] 2] 3 vkj 4]½
unh us , d egkuk cuk; k& ekgh] rklrh] ißukj]
uehka

25- mÜkj & Mh ¼i nd l s if'pe vkj nf{k.k l s
mÜkj½
xak cfl u ij o"kkz forj.k ißul nd l s if'pe
vkj nf{k.k l s mÜkj dh vkj ?kVrk tkrk gA

26- mÜkj & ch ¼if'pe caxy½
xeE ds ekj e ds nkjku] if'pe caxy jkT; ea
जलवायु की स्थिति "नॉरवेस्टर" (भीषण तूफान के
l kFk Hkkjh o"kkz gkrh gA bl tyok; q fLFkr dk
LFkkuh; uke pdkycs k [kñp gA

27. ANSWER - C [Low pressure belt near the equator]

Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) is the low-pressure belt formed due to the convergence of north-east and south-east trade winds near the equator.

28. ANSWER - C [India and Soviet Union]

Monex (Monsoon expedition) was organized in the year 1973 with the joint venture between India and the Soviet Union. It was organized to investigate in Indian monsoons.

29. ANSWER - C [Black soil]

Black soil needs little irrigation as it retains soil moisture.

30. ANSWER - B [Ling nut]

The karewas are mainly suitable for the cultivation of saffron, almond, walnut, apple and orchards.

31. ANSWER - C [Indus]

Previously Yamuna river had a course towards the southwest direction. It was a tributary of the Indus river.

32. ANSWER - C [Vietnam]

Myanmar is bound by china to the north and north-east, laos to the east, Thailand to the east and southeast, India to the northwest, Bangladesh to the west and the Andaman Sea to the south.

33. ANSWER - D [1, 2, 3 & 4]

Tropical cyclone occurs between 8°N to 25°N in the northern hemisphere. Clone develops only on the ocean. The latent heat of condensation is the main energy source of the cyclone. It occurs mainly after summer solstice when equatorial low pressure is far away from the equator.

34. ANSWER - B [Laterite soil]

Leaching (Loss of water-soluble plant nutrients from the soil, due to rain and irrigation) is maximum in Laterite soil.

35. ANSWER - C [Rajasthan]

Rajasthan is the largest producer of Gypsum (Calcium sulphate) in India. About 99% of the total Gypsum production of India is produced by the state of Rajasthan. The state of Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Gujrat also produce a little amount of gypsum.

36. ANSWER - B [Chattisgarh]

Jhilimili Coalfield (180 sq. km.) is located in the state of Chattisgarh. It is a part of Central India Coalfields.

27- mÙkj & l h ¼Hkwèè; js[kk ds fudV fuEu nkc i s/h½

इंटर-ट्रॉपिकल कन्वर्जेंस जोन ¼ITCZ½ Hkwèè; js[kk ds ikl mÙkj&iwZ vks nf{k.k&iwZ 0; ki kfjd gokvka ds vfHkl j.k ds dkj.k cuus okyh fuEu ncko dh i s/h gA

28- mÙkj & l h ¼Hkkjr vks l kfo; r l ¼k½ ekuDI ¼ekul u vfHk; ku½ dk vk; kstu o"z 1973 ea Hkkjr vks l kfo; r l ¼k ds chp l a ¼a m | e ds l kfk fd; k x; k Fkka bl dk vk; kstu Hkkjr h; eku u ea tkp ds fy, fd; k x; k Fkka

29- mÙkj & l h ¼dkyh feèh½ dkyh feèh dks de ¼l pkA dh vko'; drk gkrh gS D; kfid ; g feèh dh ueh dks cjdjk j [krh gA

30- mÙkj & ch ¼yx uv½ djok eq; ; i l s ds j] cknke] v[kjkw] l s vks ckxka dh [krh ds fy, mi; ¼a gA

31- mÙkj & l h ¼l ek½ i gys; euk unh dk cokg nf{k.k&i'pe fn'kk dh vks Fkka ; g ¼l ekq unh dh l gk; d unh Fkha

32- mÙkj & l h ¼fo; ruke½ E; kekj mÙkj vks mÙkj&iwZ ea phu] iwZ ea ykvks] iwZ vks nf{k.k iwZ ea Fkkbz]M] mÙkj i'pe ea Hkkjr] i'pe ea ckayns'k vks nf{k.k ea vMeku l xj l s f?kjk gA

33- mÙkj & Mh ¼1] 2] 3 vks 4½m". kdfVcèh; pØokr mÙkj h xskykekz ea 8°N l s 25°N ds chp gkrk gA l ee ij gh Dyku fodfl r gkrk gA l ¼kuu dh xlr Å"ek pØokr dk eq; Åtkz l kr gA ; g eq; ; i l s xt"e l Økr ds ckn gkrk gS tc Hkwèè; js[kh; fuEu ncko Hkwèè; js[kk l s cgr nj gkrk gA

34- mÙkj & ch ¼ysjkbv feèh½ yhçpx ¼o"kkz vks ¼l pkA ds dkj.k feèh l s ikuh ea ?kyu'khy i k&kka ds i k&kd rRoka dh gkfu½ ysjkbv feèh ea l cl s vfekd gkrh gA

35- mÙkj & l h ¼jktLFkku½ jktLFkku Hkkjr ea ftll e ¼dsY'k; e l YQV½ dk l cl s cMk mRi knu gA Hkkjr ds dy ftll e mRi knu dk yxHx 99% jktLFkku jkT; }kjk mRi knr fd; k tkrk gA rfeyukMq mÙkj k [kM] xqtjkr jkT; Hkh Fkkmh ek=k ea ftll e dk mRi knu djrs gA

36- mÙkj & ch ¼NÙkhl x<½ f>fyfeyh dksyQhYM ¼180 oxl fdeh½ NÙkhl x<+ jkT; ea l Fkr gA ; g l ¼y bfM; k dksyQhYM+ dk , d fgll k gA

37. ANSWER - B [1, 2 & 3]

The advantages of thermal electricity generation- Generation capability even in worst weather conditions. Generation is possible where hydropower generation is impossible. The short gestation period of the thermal power station. It is not eco friendly at all and also needs non-renewable resources like coal, natural gas, or diesel.

38. ANSWER - A [Bhadla Solar Park]

Bhadla Solar Park is the largest solar park in the world. It has a total capacity of 2,245 MW. It is situated in the state of Rajasthan.

39. ANSWER - A [Madhya Pradesh]

More than 70% of the total soybean production is produced by Madhya Pradesh.

40. ANSWER - C [Milk production]

Operation Flood in India is a project of the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB). It was the world's biggest dairy development program.

41. ANSWER - C [Wells & Tubewells]

Wells & Tubewells is the easiest source of irrigation. But it is expensive and also responsible for depleting underground water. Wells & Tubewells account for 63% of the total irrigated are of India.

42. ANSWER - C [Tamil Nadu]

The state Tamil Nadu has three major port viz, Chennai Port, Tuticorin Port and Ennore Port.

43. ANSWER - C [Kolkata Port]

Kolkata Port is recently named as Dr. Syama Prasad Mukherjee Port Trust. The only riverine major port of India was built by the British.

44. ANSWER - A [NW-1]

Jal Marg Vikas Project aims at the capacity augmentation of navigation on National Waterways-1. It is expected to be completed by the year 2023.

45. ANSWER - B [Mumbai and Delhi]

As per Census 2011, Mumbai and Delhi recorded the highest population.

46. ANSWER - A [Uttar Pradesh]

As per Census 2011, the concentration of the Scheduled Caste population is the highest in Uttar Pradesh (31.9%).

47. ANSWER - C [Mumbai-Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai]

The correct arrangement of the following cities in descending order as per their population size- Mumbai-Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai.

37- mÜkj & ch ¼1] 2 vksj 3½ Fkeÿ fctyh mRi knu ds ykHk& [kjc ekj e dh fLFkr ea Hkh mRi knu {kerA tgka ty fo|r mRi knu vl blko gS ogka mRi knu l blko gA Fkeÿ ikoj LVs ku dh Nks/h xHk&kkj.k vofekA ; g fcYdy Hkh i ; kbj.k ds vudny ugE gS vksj bl ds fy, dks yk] çkkrfd xS ; k Mhty ts s xj & uohdj.kh; l d kekuka dh Hkh vko' ; drk gkrh gA

38- mÜkj & , ¼Hkknknyk l ksyj i kdZ½ Hkknknyk l ksyj i kdZ nfu; k dk l cl s cMk l ksyj i kdZ gA bl dh dy {kerk 2]245 exkokV gA ; g jktLFkku jkT; ea fLFkr gA

39- mÜkj & , ¼eè; çns k½ dy l ks kchu mRi knu dk 70% l s vfedd mRi knu eè; çns k }kjk fd; k tkrk gA

40- mÜkj & l h ¼nèk mRi knu½ भारत में ऑपरेशन फ्लड राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड ¼, uMhMhch½ dh , d ifj; kstuk gA ; g nfu; k dk l cl s cMk Ms jh fodkl dk; De FkA

41- mÜkj & l h ¼dnyka vksj uydi k½ dq; vksj uydi çl pkA dk l cl s vkl ku l kr gA yfdu ; g eg&k gS vksj Hkkr ty ds ?kVus ds fy, Hkh ftEenkj gA Hkkr ea dy çl fpr dnyka vksj uydi ka dk 63% fg l k gA

42- mÜkj & l h ¼rfeyukMq rfeyukMq jkT; ea rhu çed[k cnjxkg gA pñuA cnjxkg] nrhdksju cnjxkg vksj , luskj cnjxkgA

43- mÜkj & l h ¼dksydrk cnjxkg½ कोलकाता पोर्ट को हाल ही में डॉ- ; kek çl kn ed[ktE i kVZ VLV ds : i ea ukfer fd; k x; k gA Hkkr dk , dek= unh okyk çed[k cnjxkg v&st ka }kjk cuk; k x; k FkA

44- mÜkj & , ¼, uMcy; ¼ & ½ ty exl fodkl ifj; kstuk dk m's; jk"Vh; tyekx&1 ij ukogu dh {kerk ea of) djuk gA bl ds o"z 2023 rd ijk gkus dh mEehn gA

45- mÜkj & ch ¼epA vksj fnYyh½ 2011 dh tux.kuk ds vud kj] epA vksj fnYyh ea l cl s vfedd tul a; k ntZ dh xAA

46- mÜkj & , ¼mÜkj çns k½ 2011 dh tux.kuk ds vud kj] mÜkj çns k ea vud fpr tkfr dh tul a; k dk l adbae.k l okfedd ¼31-9%½ gA

47- mÜkj & l h ¼epA&fnYyh&dksydrk&pñuA½

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fuEufyf[kr 'kgjka dh tul a[; k ds vkdkj ds
vud kj ?kVrs Øe ea l gh 0; oLFkk&
epÅ&fnYyh&dksydkrk&ptluÅÅ

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48. ANSWER - D [Bhils]

The Pithora painting, a ritualistic painting work is one of the famous cultures of the Bhil tribe. It is mainly evident in the central Gujarat region. The subject of the painting is usually some animals like Horse, Bull, or elephant which represent the vision of God.

49. ANSWER - A [21st February]

International Mother Language Day is celebrated on 21st February every year. The main objective is to promote awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and to promote multilingualism. 21st February is celebrated as the anniversary day of the fight for recognition for the Bangla language in Bangladesh.

50. ANSWER - C [Star-like pattern]

A star-like pattern is found where a productive agricultural field is present with a dense road network. It is mainly found in the Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Upper Ganga Yamuna Doab region.

51. ANSWER -D [79]

There are 79 known moons of Jupiter, and they form a satellite system known as Jovian system. The most massive of the moons are the four Galilean moons: Io; Europa; Ganymede; and Callisto, which were independently discovered in 1610 by Galileo Galilei and Simon Marius and were the first objects found to orbit a body that was neither Earth nor the Sun.

52. ANSWER -B [Zimbabwe]

Rhodesia was an unrecognised state in southern Africa from 1965 to 1979. It is the modern Zimbabwe in south africa. Rhodesia was the successor state to the British colony of Southern Rhodesia, which had been self-governing since achieving responsible government in 1923.

53. ANSWER -A [Sirius]

Sirius is the brightest star. It is also known as dog star or officially Alpha Canis Majoris. It is in the constellation Canis Major. Sirius is a binary star dominated by a luminous main sequence star, Sirius A.

54. ANSWER -A [Aphelion]

Earth is closest to the sun (perihelion), around 3rd January

Earth is farthest from the sun (aphelion), around 4th July

48- mÜkj & Mh ¼Hkhy½

fi Fkkj k i Vx) , d debkMh i Vx dk dke Hkhy tutkfr dh çfl) l kfr; ka ea ls , d gA ; g eq; : i ls ee; xqtjkr {ks= ea Li "V gA i Vx dk fo" k; vkerk; ij ?kkM; çy ; k gkFkh tS s dñ tkuoj gkrs gS tks Hkxoku dh dfr"V dk çfrfufekRo djrs gA

49- mÜkj & , ¼21 Qjoj½ gj l ky 21 Qjojh dks vrjkk"Vh; ekrHkk"kk fnol euk; k tkrk gA eq; mÍs; Hkk"kkA vkj l k kfrd fofokrk ds ckjs ea tkx: drk dks c<kok nuk vkj cghkk"kkokn dks c<kok nuk gA 21 Qjojh dks ckkykns k ea ckkyk Hkk"kk dh ekU; rk dh yMkA dh o"kkkA ds fnu ds : i ea euk; k tkrk gA

50- mÜkj & l h ¼rkjs tS k i sVuz½ , d LVkj tS k i sVuz ik; k tkrk gS tgka , d ?kus l Med us/odZ ds l kFk , d mRiknd kfr" k {ks= ekSt in gkrk gA ; g eq; : i l s i atkc] gfj; k. kk] mÜkj çns k vkj Aijh xaxk ; euk nksvk {ks= ea ik; k tkrk gA

51- mÜkj & Mh ¼79½ çgLi fr ds 79 Kkr pæek gS vkj os , d mi xg ç. kkyh cukrs gS ftl s tkfo; u ç. kkyh ds : i ea tkuk tkrk gA pkj xSyhy; u pæekvka ea l cl s fo'kky pæek gA vk; k; ; j ki k(xuhem(vkj dSyLVk; ftluga 1610 ea xSyhy; ks xSyhyh vkj l kbeu ekfj; l } jkj Loræ : i l s [kkstk x; k Fkk vkj os igyh oLrq a FkE tks , d , s çim dh ifjØek djrh FkE tks u rks i Foh Fkh vkj u gh l w A

52- mÜkj & ch ¼ftEckCo½ j kMf'k; k 1965 l s 1979 rd nf{k. kh vYhdK ea , d xj & ekU; rk çklr jkT; Fkka ; g nf{k. k vYhdK ea vkekfud ftEckCos gA j kMf'k; k nf{k. kh j kMf'k; k ds fcfV' k mi fuos k dk mÜkj k fekdkjh jkT; Fkk] tks 1923 ea ftEenkj l jdkj çklr djus ds ckn l s Lo&'kkl u dj jgk Fkka

53- mÜkj & , ¼l hfj; l ½ l hfj; l l cl s pedhyk तारा है। इसे डॉग स्टार या आधिकारिक तौर पर vYQk dful estkj l ds : i ea Hkh tkuk tkrk gA ; g u{k= dful estj ea gA l hfj; l , d ckbujh LVkj gS tks , d pednkj eq; vuøe LVkj] l hfj; l , dk çHkRo gA

54- mÜkj & , ¼vi gj . k½ i Foh l w Z ds l cl s fudV gS ¼i j hgfy; u½ yxHkx 3 tuojh i Foh l w Z l s l cl s nj gS ¼, Ofy; u½ yxHkx 4 tykA

55. ANSWER -B [29.7 km/s]

The orbital speed of the Earth around the Sun averages about 30 km/s (108,000 km/h), which is fast enough to cover the planet's diameter (about 12,700 km) in seven minutes, and the distance to the Moon of 384,000 km in four hours

56. ANSWER -B [International Date Line]

The 180th meridian or anti meridian is the Prime Meridian. It is known as the International date line. It is with which it forms a great circle dividing the earth into the Western and Eastern Hemispheres. It is common to both east longitude and west longitude.

57. ANSWER -D [Oxygen]

Oxygen is the third most abundant element in the universe by mass after hydrogen and helium and the most abundant element by mass in the Earth's crust. In Earth's crust, Oxygen is 46.6% by mass, followed by Silicon 27.7% and Aluminium 8.1%.

58. ANSWER -D [France]

Chamonix which is known for the first winter Olympics is in france. On January 25, 1924, the first Winter Olympics take off in style at Chamonix in the French Alps.

59. ANSWER -D [China]

Forbidden city is located in middle of Beijing, China

60. ANSWER -B [Tropopause]

Tropopause separates troposphere and stratosphere. It is the transition layer is located from 10km to 18km depending on location

61. ANSWER -D [Nebula]

A star begins its life in a cloud of gas and dust. This cloud is called nebula.

62. ANSWER -C [Hipparchus]

Hipparchus developed the concept of classifying the stars according to their brightness. According to him, 1st magnitude stars are the brightest while the 6th magnitude stars are the weakest.

63. ANSWER -D [Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune]

Gaseous planets also called as outer planets or Jovian planets include Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. They are made up of hot gases mainly hydrogen and helium.

64. ANSWER -C [6000 degrees C]

Within the Sun, hydrogen is converted into Helium due to Nuclear Fusion releasing a tremendous amount of heat and light. It has surface temperature of 6000 degrees C.

55- mÜkj & ch ¼29-7 fdeh@l sd½ l w l ds pkj ka vkj iFoh dh d{kh; xfr vkj ru yxHkx 30 fdeh@l dM ¼108|000 fdeh@?k/k½ g\$ tks xg ds 0; kl ¼yxHkx 12|700 fdeh½ dks doj djus ds fy, i; klr rst+gA

56- mÜkj & ch ¼varj k'Vh; frfFk js[kk½ 180oka efjFM; u ; k , w h efjFM; u çkbe efjFM; u gA bl s varj k'Vh; frfFk js[kk ds : i ea tkuk tkrk gA ; g og g\$ ftl ds l kFk ; g iFoh dks if'peh vkj i nE xskykekZ ea foHkkftr djus okyk , d cMk pØ cukrk gA ; g i nE n\$ kkarj vkj if'pe n\$ kkarj n\$uka ds fy, l eku gA

57- उत्तर-डी (ऑक्सीजन) gkbMkst u vkj ghfy; e ds ckn æd; eku ds fgl kc से ऑक्सीजन cMkM ea rhl jk l cl s çpj rRo g\$ vkj iFoh dh i iMh ea æd; eku ds fgl kc l s l cl s çpj rRo gA पृथ्वी की पपड़ी में, ऑक्सीजन द्रव्यमान के हिसाब l s 46-6% g\$ bl ds ckn fl fydtu 27-7% vkj , Y; ehfu; e 8-1% gA

58- mÜkj & Mh ¼Yka ½ शैमॉनिक्स जो पहले 'khrdkyhu vkyfi d ds fy, tkuk tkrk g\$ Yka ea gA 25 tuojh| 1924 dks Yp vkYll ds शैमॉनिक्स में शैली में पहला शीतकालीन ओलंपिक 'kq gq/kA

59- mÜkj & Mh ¼phu½ fu'k) 'kgj ch{tx} phu ds ee; ea fLFkr g\$

60- उत्तर-बी (ट्रोपोपॉज)

ट्रोपोपॉज क्षोभमंडल और समरki eMy dks vyx djrk gA ; g LFkku ds vkekkj ij l Øe.k ijr 10 fdeh l s 18 fdeh rd fLFkr g\$

61- mÜkj & Mh ¼uscgk½ , d rkjk x\$ vkj ekny ds ckn y ea viuk thou 'kq djrk gA bl ckn y dks fugkfj dk dgrs gA

62- mÜkj & l h ¼fgli p½ ½ fglikd½ us rkjka dks mudh ped ds vuq kj oxÉkr djus dh voëkkj .kk fodfl r dhA muds vuq kj] igys i fjek.k ds rkjs l cl s pedhys gkrs g\$ tçfd NBs i fjek.k ds rkjs l cl s detkj gkrs gA

63- mÜkj & Mh ¼cGLi fr] 'kfu] ; j sul] usi P; w½ x\$ h; xgka dks ckgjh xg Hkh dgk tkrk g\$; k tkfo; u xgka ea cGLi fr] 'kfu] ; j sul vkj usi P; w 'kkfey gA os e[; : i l s gkbMkst u vkj ghfy; e xel x\$ ka l s cus gkrs gA

64- mÜkj & l h ¼6000 fMxh l \$Yl ; l ½ l w l ds Hkhrj] i jek.k l ay; u ds dkj .k Hkkjh ek=k ea xeÉ vkj çdk'k tkjh djus ds dkj .k gkbMkst u ghfy; e ea ifjoArr gks tkrk gA bl dh l rg dk rki eku 6000 fMxh l \$Yl ; l gA

65. ANSWER -B [Hadean]

The oldest known mineral Zircon was found in the Paleohadean era of the Hadean Eon.

66. ANSWER -D [Both 1 and 2]

Seismic wave velocity depends on the density and the elasticity of the rock. Seismic waves travel faster in denser elastic rocks.

67. ANSWER -C [Intrusive rocks have small crystals]

Intrusive igneous rocks are rocks formed when magma cools inside the earth's crust. They cool quite slowly and hence they have large crystals.

68. ANSWER -A [They have high Porosity]

Igneous rocks are characterized by low porosity. They do not have layers and are compact and massive. They do not contain fossils.

69. ANSWER -C [Arthur Holmes]

Arthur Holmes, an English geologist explained in 1930s the Convectional Current Theory. According to him the convectional currents play an important role in the movement of plates.

70. ANSWER -D [Isthmus of Pere kop]

The Isthmus of perekop connects to crimean peninsula to the mainland of Ukraine. It separates the water bodies of the black sea and the sivash. Its width is nearly 5 to 7 km

71. ANSWER -D [Fluvial erosion]

Gullies are landforms created by the erosion of running water(fluvial erosion). Hillsides are more prone to gully erosion.

72. ANSWER -B [Mushroom rock]

Mushroom rocks also called as rock pedestals or pedestal rocks are naturally occurring rocks resembling the shape of a mushroom. They are formed by various processes of weathering and erosion.

73. ANSWER -B [Spring]

Spring is a component of hydrosphere and a point at which the water flows from an aquifer to the earth's surface.

74. ANSWER -A [Asia]

The Yarlung Tsangpo river flows in Asian continent. It is the longest river of Tibet Autonomous Region in china. In India, it is known as the Brahmaputra river.

65- mÜkj & ch ¼gFM; u½

l cl s i g k u k Kkr [kfu t ftj dku gFM; u Äu ds ify; kgFM; u ; x ea ik; k x; k Fkka

66- mÜkj & Mh ¼1 vKj 2 nkuk½

Hkrdi h; rjæ ox pëku ds ?kuRo vKj ykp ij fuHkj djrk gA ?kuh ykpnkj pëkuka ea Hkrdi h; rjæ rsth l s ; k=k djrh gA

67- mÜkj & l h ¼?kq i B djus okyh pëkuka ea Nkð/s fØLVy gkrs g½

?kq i B dh vKxus pëkua os pëkua g½ tks i Foh dh i i Mh ds vnj eXek ds BmK gkus ij curh gA os dkOh ëkhj & ëkhjs BmK gkrs g½ vKj bl fy, muds i kl cMh fØLVy gkrs gA

68- mÜkj & , ¼muds i kl mPp fNæ g½

vKxus pëkuka dh fo'k'rk de l jërk gA muds पास परतें नहीं हैं और वे कॉम्पैक्ट और बड़े पैमाने ij gA buea thok' e ugE gkrs gA

69- mÜkj & l h ¼vKFKj gkE l ½

, d vxsth HkfoKkuh vKFKj gkE l us 1930 ds n'kd ea dD'kuy djw F; kjh dh 0; k[; k dhA muds vuq kj l oguh;

lyvka dh xfr ea ëkkj, ; egRo i wKz Hkfredk fuHkrh gA

70- mÜkj & Mh ¼ i j s dks dk LFkyMe: e/; ½

i j dks dk bLred Øhfe; k çk; }hi dks ; Øu dh eq; Hkfe l s tkMrk gA ; g dkyk l xj vKj fl ok'k ds ty fudk; ka dks vyx djrk gA bl dh pkMk bz djhc 5 l s 7 fdeh gS

71- mÜkj & Mh ¼yfo; y vijnu½

xfy; ka cgrs i kuh ¼yfo; y vijnu½ ds dVko }kj k fufër Hk & vkçfr; ka gA igkMh bykdka ea ukys ds dVko dk [krjk vfëd gkrk gA

72- उत्तर-बी (मशरूम रॉक)

e'k: e dh pëkuka को रॉक पेडस्टल या पेडस्टल pëkua Hkh dgk tkrk g½ tks çkçfrd : i l s , d e'k: e ds vkdkj dh pëkua gkrh gA os vi {k; vKj vijnu dh fofHkuu çfØ; kvka }kj k curs gA

73- mÜkj & ch ¼ol r½ ol r tyeMMy dk , d ?kVd gS vKj , d çnq gS ftl ij i kuh , d tyHkr l s i Foh dh l rg rd cgrk gA

74- mÜkj & , ¼, f'k; k½ ; kjyæ l kaxi ks unh , f'k; kbz egk }hi ea cgrh gA ; g phu ea frçr Lok; Ük {k= dh l cl s ych unh gA Hkjr ea bl s cã i e unh ds uke l s tkuk tkrk gA

75. ANSWER -C [Berm]

The landform alongside a body of water consisting of loose particles is called a beach. Berm is a near horizontal portion of the beach that stays dry except during extremely high tides or storms. It may have sand dunes. It is the deposit of material comprising the active shoreline.

76. ANSWER -B [Endorheic basin]

Endorheic basins are basins which have a limited drainage and which normally retains water. It does not allow the outflow to other external bodies like rivers or oceans. They are closed hydrological systems.

77. ANSWER -A [Plate Tectonics]

The underwater mountain system formed by plate tectonic spreading is called the Mid oceanic ridge. They are formed by plate tectonics due to the process of sea floor spreading. They are formed at divergent plate boundaries. They are the longest mountain ranges of the world.

78. ANSWER -C [It is a large dome-shaped, steep-sided, bald rock]

Bornhardt is a large dome-shaped, steep-sided, bald rock. It is also called as a Sugar-loaf. They show extensive sheet jointing.

79. ANSWER -D [1, 2 & 3]

Honeycomb A form of cavernous weathering and subcategory of tafoni is called as Honeycomb weathering. It is also been called alveoli, lacework, stonelace, fretting or miniature tafoni weathering.

Karst is the type of landform associated with dissolution of soluble rocks. Bornhardt is a large dome-shaped, steep-sided, bald rock. It is also called as a Sugar-loaf. They show extensive sheet jointing.

80. ANSWER -B [Lake Victoria]

The Great Lakes are a series of inter connected fresh water lakes in North America. The Great Lakes include:

- Lake Superior
- Lake Michigan
- Lake Huron
- Lake Erie
- Lake Ontario

75- mÙkj & l h ¼cel½

<hys d.kka l s ; ä i kuh ds 'kjij ds l kfk fLFkr LFky/kfr dks l ee rV dgk tkrk gA cje l ee rV dk , d fudV {krt Hkx gs tks vR; fekd mPp Tokj ; k nDku dks NkMej l wkk jgrk gA bl ea jr ds Vhys gks l drs gA ; g l fØ; rVjs [kk okyh l kexh dk fuksi gA

76- mÙkj & ch ¼, Mkj gkbd cfl u½

, Mkjfgd cfl u os cfl u gs ftuea , d l hfer ty fudkl h gkrh gs vks tks l keku; : i l s i kuh dks cjdjk j [krh gA ; g ufn; ka ; k egkl kxj ka tS s vU; ckgjh fudk; ka dks cfgokg dh vupfr नहीं देता है। वे बंद हाइड्रोलॉजिकल सिस्टम हैं।

77- mÙkj & , ¼yV foortudh½

lyV VDVkfud Qsyko }kjk xBr ikuh ds uhps dh ior ç.kkyh dks ee; egkl kxjh; fjt dgk tkrk gA os l ee ry ds Qsyus dh cfØ; k ds dkj.k lyV foortudh }kjk curs gA os vi l kjh lyV l hekva ij curs gA os nfu; k dh l cl s ych ior J[kyk, a gA

78- mÙkj & l h ¼; g , d cMx xcn ds vkdkj dk] [kMh&fdukjs okyh] xatk pëku g% ckugkMVZ , d cMx xcn ds vkdkj dk] [kMh&fdukjs okyh] xatk pëku gA bl s phuh dh रोटी भी कहते हैं। वे व्यापक शीट जॉइनिंग दिखाते gA

79- mÙkj & Mh ¼1] 2 vks 3½

NÙks dk , d çdkj dk vi {k; vks rOkuh dh mi Js kh dks eekdkk vi {k; dgk tkrk gA bl s , fYo; ksyh] yd od] LVkuys] YVx ; k y?kq rOkuh vi {k; Hkh dgk tkrk gA

dkLVZ ?kyu'khy pëkuka ds fo?kVu l s tMh Hkx&vkfr; ka dk çdkj gA ckugkMVZ , d cMx xcn ds vkdkj dk] [kMh&fdukjs okyh] xatk pëku gA bl s phuh dh रोटी भी कहते हैं। वे व्यापक शीट जॉइनिंग दिखाते gA

80- mÙkj & ch ¼foDVkfj; k >hy½

xV yd l mÙkjhi vefj dk ea vki l ea tMh rkts i kuh dh >hyka dh , d J[kyk gA egku >hyka ea 'kkfey g%

y d l w hfj ; j

fe' khxu >hy

gjk s >hy

, jh l jkoj

>hy vka/kfj ; ks

81. ANSWER-D [High-level cyclonic circulation]
Cyclone is any low-pressure area with winds spiralling inwards.
Conditions Favourable for Tropical Cyclone Formation include:
Large sea surface with temperature higher than 27° C,
Presence of the Coriolis force enough to create a cyclonic vortex,
Small variations in the vertical wind speed,
A pre-existing weak low-pressure area or **low-level-cyclonic circulation**,
Upper divergence above the sea level system.

82. ANSWER -B [Arctic Ocean]
The Arctic Ocean is the smallest and shallowest of the world's five major oceans. It is also known as the coldest of all the oceans. It is sometimes classified as an estuary of the Atlantic Ocean.

83. ANSWER -D [Arctic]
The Siberian Shelf in the Arctic Ocean – stretches to 1,500 kilometers (930 mi) in width. Continental shelves are usually covered with a layer of sand, silts, and silty muds.

84. ANSWER -C [Only 2]
Fringing Reef: The coral reefs that are found very close to the land and forms a shallow lagoon known as Boat Channel are called Fringing Coral Reefs.

The Fringing Reefs develop along the islands and the continental margins. They grow from the deep bottom of the sea and have their seaward side sloping steeply into the deep sea. Fringing Reefs are the most commonly found coral reefs among the three.

85. ANSWER -A [Ebb Tide]
Ebb Tide is the receding or also called the outgoing tide. It is the period between high tide and low tide during which water flows away from the shore.

86. ANSWER -D [Semi-diurnal Tide]
Tides are the periodical rise and fall of the sea levels, once or twice a day, caused by the combined effects of the gravitational forces exerted by the sun, the moon and the rotation of the earth.
Semi-diurnal Tide: They are the most common tidal pattern, featuring two high tides and two low tides each day.

81- mÙkj & Mh ¼mPp Lrjh; pØokrh
i fj l øj .k½
pØokr dkÅ Hkh de ncko okyk {ks= gs ftl ea
gok, a vñj dh vkj ?knerh gÅ
m".kdfVcèkh; pØokr ds fuekZk ds fy, vuqply
i fj l Fkfr; ka ea 'kkfey gÅ
27 fMxh l fYl ; l l s vfekd rkieku okyh cMh
l eæh l rgj
dkj vkfyl cy dh mi fLFkfr , d pØokrh Hkoj
cukus ds fy, i ; klr gÅ
Åeokèkj gok dh xfr ea Nks/k cnykoj
igys l s ekstn detkj fuEu ncko dk {ks= ; k
fuEu Lrj dk pØokrh i fj l øj .k½
l eæ ry ç.kkyh ds Åij Åijh fopyuA

82- mÙkj & ch ¼vkdFVd egkl kxj½
vkdFVd egkl kxj nfu; k ds ikp çedk
egkl kxj ka ea l cl s Nks/k vkj mFkyk gÅ bl s l Hkh
egkl kxj ka ea l cl s Bmk Hkh dgk tkrk gÅ
bl s dHkh & dHkh vVykFVd egkl kxj ds egkuk ds
: i ea oxÉqr fd; k tkrk gÅ

83- mÙkj & Mh ¼vkdFVd½
vkdFVd egkl kxj ea l kbcfj; u 'kYQ & pkmkÅ
ea 1500 fdykehVj ¼930 eh½ rd Qsyk gÅ
egk}hih; vyeKfj; ka vkerkj ij jrj fl YV vkj
fl YVh feeh dh , d ijr l s <dh gkrh gÅ

84- mÙkj & l h ¼doy 2½
ÇYçtx jhQ% çoky fHkFuk; k; tks Hkfe ds cgr
djhc ikÅ tkrh gÅ vkj , d mFkys yxau dk
fuekZk djrh gÅ ftl s ckV pñy ds : i ea tkuk
tkrk gÅ ÇYçtx dkj y jhQ dgykrs gÅ
ÇYçtx jhQ }hih ka vkj egk}hih; ekftu ds l kfk
fodfl r gkrs gÅ os l eæ ds xgjs ry l s mxrs gÅ

85- mÙkj & , ¼Ac Tokj½
Ebb Tide , d vkoÉ Tokj gs ftl s tkod Tokj
Hkh dgk tkrk gÅ ; g mPp Tokj vkj fuEu Tokj
ds chp dh vofek gÅ ftl ds nks ku i kuh fdukjs l s
cg tkrk gÅ

86- mÙkj & Mh ¼vèkZ&nFud Tokj½
Tokj & HkkVh fnu ea , d ; k nks ckj l eæ ds Lrj
ea vkofekd of) vkj fxjkoV gÅ tks l w l pæek
vkj i Foh ds ?kñkZu }kjk yxk, x, x#Rokd "kZ k
cyka ds l a çHkkoka ds dkj .k gkrk gÅ

वर्षावृष्टि Tokj% os l cl s vke Tokjh; i Svuz gš
ftl ea çR; çl fnu nks mPp Tokj vks nks fuEu
Tokj gkrs gA

87. ANSWER -D [Only 3]

Warm Ocean Currents in Pacific Ocean:

- North Equatorial Current
- South Equatorial Current
- Counter Equatorial Current
- Kuroshio System

East Australia Current

North Pacific Drift

Cold Ocean Currents in pacific ocean:

- Oyashio Current
- California Current
- Peruvian or Humboldt Current

88. ANSWER -C [Extreme Climate Throughout The Year]

Primary weather conditions associated with a coastal region:

- Sea Breeze During The Day
- Land Breeze In The Evenings
- Moderate Climate Throughout The Year
- Coastal Fog
- Higher Rainfall Than Inland Areas

89. ANSWER -A [Only 1]

The clay-humus complex is essential for a fertile soil as it provides it with a high water and nutrient holding capacity. Humus acts as a cement binding the soil particles together and thus reducing the risk of erosion.

90. ANSWER -B [Negroid]

The Negroid are represented by the African people. They are also called woollen haired people. There are several sub-races of Negroids also including Aborigines, Melanesians, Negritos, Papuans, Dravidians etc. They also include a number of tribes such as Nilotic, Bantu, Sudanic, Pygmy, Khosian etc.

91. ANSWER -B [Only 1 & 4]

Demographic Transition is credited to Frank W Notestein, who gave his theory in 1945.

According to this theory, all countries pass through stages of demographic transition, which is accompanied by industrialisation and economic development. Notestein gave the following stages of demographic transition.

First stage – Stage of high birth rate and high death rate

Second stage (early expanding) – Stage of high birth rate and low death rate.

Third stage – Stage of declining birth rate and low death rate.

Fourth stage (low fluctuating) – Stage of low birth rate and death rate

87- mÜkj & Mh ¼doy 3½

ç' kkar egkl kxj ea xeZ egkl kxjh; èkkjk, %
mÜkj Hkæè; js[kh; èkkjk
nf{k.k Hkæè; js[kh; èkkjk
dkmà/j bDoš/kfj; y djà/
dç kf' k; ks fl LVe

पूर्वी ऑस्ट्रेलिया वर्तमान

mÜkj h ç' kkar cgko

ç' kkar egkl kxj ea Bm h egkl kxjh; èkkjk, %
vks kf' k; ks djà/
dçyQkæ; k djà/
i s fo; u ; k gEckšV djà/

88- mÜkj & l h ¼o"kl Hkj pje tyok; ½

rVh; {ks= l s tMh çkFkfed ekš e flFkr; kæ
fnu ds nkš ku l eçh gok
yM çt bu n boçux
l ky Hkj eè; e tyok; q
rVh; dkçjk

varš kh; {ks=ka dh nyuk ea vfekd o"kkz

89- mÜkj & , ¼doy 1½ , d mi tkÅ feèh ds fy,
क्ले-ह्यूमस कॉम्प्लेक्स आवश्यक है क्योंकि यह इसे
, d mPp i kuh çnku djrk gš vks i kškd rRoka dks
èkkjk k djus dh {kerkA àel feèh ds d.kka dks
, d l kFk çkækus okys l heš/ ds : i ea dk; l djrk
gš vks bl çdkj {k.k ds tkf [ke dks de djrk
gA

90- mÜkj & ch ¼uhxkbM½ uhxkbM dk çrfufekRo
vYhdh ykx djrs gA mUga Åuh ckyka okys Hkh dgk
tkrk gA vkfnokl h] eykuš' k; u] ufšxMkd] i ki q/ku]
æfoM+ vkfn l fgr uhxkbM+ dh dÅ mi & çtkfr; ka
Hkh gA buea dÅ tutkfr; ka Hkh 'kkfey gš ts s fd
fuykšVd] çà/ l Mkfud] fi Xeh] [kkšl ; u vkfnA

91- mÜkj & ch ¼doy 1 vks 4½ tul kã [; dh;
l Øe.k dk Js Ýšd - dks fn; k tkrk gš MCY; w
ukš/LVhu] ftUgkaus 1945 ea vi uk fl) kar fn; k FkA
bl fl) kar ds vuq kj] l Hkh nš k tul kã [; dh;
l Øe.k ds pj.kka l s xqtjrs gš ftl ds l kFk
vks] kxhdj.k vks vkækd fodkl gkšk gAukš/LVhu
us tul kã [; dh; l Øe.k ds fuEufyf [kr pj.k
fn, A

çFke pj.k & mPp tle nj vks mPp eR; q nj dh
voLFkk

n l jk pj.k çkçHkd foLrkj½ & mPp tle nj vks
fuEu eR; q nj dk pj.kA

rhI jk pj.k & ?kVrh tle nj vkj fuEu eR; qnj
dh voLFkkA
pkFkk pj.k fuEu mrkj&p<ko½ ¼ fuEu tle nj
vkj eR; qnj dh voLFkk

सामीक्षा
इंस्टीट्यूट

92. ANSWER -A [Pleasant Climate]

People migrate for a better economic and social life. There are two sets of factors that influence migration.

The Push factors make the place of origin seem less attractive for reasons like unemployment, poor living conditions, political turmoil, unpleasant climate, natural disasters, epidemics and socio-economic backwardness.

The Pull factors make the place of destination seem more attractive than the place of origin for reasons like better job opportunities and living conditions, peace and stability, security of life and property and pleasant climate.

93. ANSWER -D [Only 1, 2, 3 & 4]

The Indian Ocean is the third-largest of the world's oceanic divisions. It covers 19.8% of the water on Earth's surface. It is bounded by Asia to the north, Africa to the west and Australia to the east. To the south it is bounded by the Southern Ocean or Antarctica

94. ANSWER -C [Lumbering]

Production of timber is the most important forestry activity in terms of economic value. Often called lumbering, this activity is as widespread as gathering and extracting industries in forests. Lumbering takes on various forms in different areas depending upon the character of the forests, relief of land and other environmental factors.

95. ANSWER -B [Only 2 & 3]

Mediterranean Agriculture – This type of agriculture is characterised with mild rainy winter and mountain topography.

- all-year or winter crops are grown with rain
- all-year or summer crops are grown with irrigation
- particular attention is given to fruit crops and grains.

96. ANSWER -C [Both 1 & 2]

The nature of grass cover varies from one major area of livestock ranching to the other. Tropical grasslands generally called savannas form the dominant type of vegetation cover in the dry low latitudes.

The grasses in the tropical grasslands are tall, coarse and fibrous and they are considered less edible. Therefore the carrying capacity of these regions is lower.

92- mUkj &, 1/4 q[kn tyok; 1/2 ykx cgrj vKfkd vKj l kekftd thou ds fy, iyk; u djrs gA 1/2 dks 1/2 Hkkfor djus okys dkj dka ds nks l eg gA

i dk dkj d cjkst xkj] [kjc thou fLFkfr; k] jktufrd mFky&iFky] vf; tyok; 1/2 1/2 vkufrd vki nk vki egkekjh vKj l kekftd & vKfkd fi NMi u tS s dkj .kka l s ey LFkku dks de vkd"kd yxrs gA

cgrj ukdjh ds vol j vKj jgus dh fLFkfr 'kkfr vKj fLFkjr] thou vKj l i fUK dh l j {kk vKj l q kn tyok; q tS s dkj .kka l s ey dkj d xr0; LFkku dks ey LFkku dh nyuk ea vfed vkd"kd yxrs gA

93- mUkj & Mh 1/2 dsoy 1] 2] 3 vKj 4 1/2 fgn egkl kxj nfu; k ds egkl kxj; foHkkTuka ea rhl jk l cl s cMk gA ; g iFoh dh l rg ij 19-8% ikuh dks doj djrk gA ; g mUkj ea , f'k; k] if'pe ea अफ्रीका और पूर्व में ऑस्ट्रेलिया से घिरा है। दक्षिण में ; g nf{k.kh egkl kxj ; k vkdIVdk l s f?kj gS vfedk k mUkjH vefj dk] nf{k.k vefj dk vKj ऑस्ट्रेलिया में इस गतिविधि के लिए समर्पित कोई क्षेत्र ugE gA

94- mUkj & l h 1/2 yEcj x 1/2 ydMh dk mRiknu vKfkd ew; dh dV l s l cl s egROI wZ okfudh xrfofek gA vDI j ydMh dkVuk dgk tkrk gS ; g xrfofek taxyka ea m | kska dks bdek djus vKj fudkyus ds : i ea 0; ki d gA taxyka dh 1/2 vkufrd] Hkfe dh jkgr vKj vl; i ; k] kh; dkj dka ds vkekj ij foHkku {ks=ka ea ydMh dkVus ds foHkku : i gkrs gA

95- mUkj & ch 1/2 dsoy 2 vKj 3 1/2 Hkwe; l kxjh; k f'k&bl 1/2 1/2 dkj dh kuf'k ea gYdh o"kkz okyh l nE vKj i o'h; LFkyvkufrd dh fo'kSkrk gkrh gA & i j s l ky ; k l An; ka dh Ql ya cfj'k ds l kFk mxkA tkrh gA & i j s l ky ; k xef dh Ql ya 1/2 plA ds l kFk mxkA tkrh gA & Qy Ql ya vKj vukt ij fo'kSk e; ku fn; k tkrk gA

96- mUkj & l h 1/2 vKj 2 nksuk?kkl ds vkoj .k dh 1/2 vkufrd i 'k] kyu ds , d 1/2 1/2 {ks= l s nil js {ks= ea fHkku gkrh gA m".kdfVcakh; ?kkl ds esnu ftUga vkerkj ij l okuk dgk tkrk gS 'k] d fuEu v{kk kka ea 1/2 1/2 dkj ds ouLi fr vkoj .k dk fuekz k djrs gA m".kdfVcakh; ?kkl ds esnuka ea ?kkl ych] ekV's vKj j'skrkj gkrh gS vKj mlga de [kkus ; k]; ekuk tkrk gA bl fy, bu {ks=ka dh ogu {kerk de gA

97. ANSWER -C [Both 1 & 2]

In order to take advantage of seasonal grazing facilities in mid-latitudes and some of the high mountain zones in tropics, the animal grazers shift their cattle between highlands and lowlands seasonally. This practice is called transhumance. This practice is common in areas where the climate has one severe season, say a cold winter. Transhumance occurs in mountainous areas of Europe and Himalayas.

98. ANSWER -C [Sericulture]

Sericulture refers to the rearing of silk worms and obtaining silk from them. It involves raising a feed crop, chiefly mulberry leaves, and tending to silk worms and obtaining silk fibre from the cocoons produced by the worms.

99. ANSWER -D [Italy]

Sericulture refers to the rearing of silk worms and obtaining silk from them. Presently, sericulture is almost confined to eastern Asia and southern Europe. Italy is the only major exporter of raw silk in Europe

100. ANSWER -D [Quarrying]

Mining is the activity of obtaining minerals from the surface of the earth or from the rocks from below the surface.

Some of the minerals like building stone occur either on the surface or at very shallow depths.

These minerals are just dug out of the rocks. This activity is called Quarrying.

97- mÜkj & l h ¼1 vksj 2 nksukh

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vksj fgky; ds igMh bykka ea gkrk gA

98- mÜkj & l h ¼1 jhdYpj½

j'ske mRiknu l s rkri ; j'ske ds dhMka dks
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djuk 'kkfey gA

99- mÜkj & Mh ¼bVyh½

j'ske mRi knu l s rkri ; j'ske ds dhMka ds
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vksj nfk.kh ; jksi rd gh l hfer gA ; jksi ea
dPps j'ske dk , dek= çeqk fu; krd bVyh gs

100- mÜkj & Mh ¼mR[kuu½

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; k cgr mFkyh xgjkA ij ik, tkrs gA ; s
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xfrfofek dks mR[kuu dgk tkrk gA